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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1391)

Name of Candidate	SOHAN LAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	35133
Center	ORN	Date	3rd Sept. 2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न है अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य है।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम मे लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नही मिलेगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों मे शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Enumerate important privileges enjoyed by each House of Parliament collectively and its members individually and also discuss their significance.

संसद के प्रत्येक सदन द्वारा सामूहिक रूप से एवं उसके सदस्यों द्वारा व्यक्तिगत रूप से उपभोग किये जाने वाले प्रमुख विशेषाधिकारों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए और साथ ही उनके महत्त्व की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Constitution of India provides several privileges to parliament and its members under article 105. These privileges are not only for members of houses who have been elected but also extends to ministers and Atorney general who are not elected under Article 88.

→ other sources of privileges are

- privileges → From Constitution
- privileges → parliamentary laws
- privileges → Rules of procedure of Houses
- privileges → judicial interpretations

→ these are given to House as collectively and to members individually.

1. Collective privileges → Article 105 : Right to

(1) freedom of speech in House to its members.

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Court can not take any action against any member for what he said during session

② House can make its rule of procedure for its functioning.

③ presiding officers have powers to disqualify its members, so house is free from judicial intervention

individual privileges

① No action can be taken against any member for all matters by law enforcement agencies (both civil & criminal cases) during session

② in House premises no action or arrest of anyone

③ member and ministers are free from legal actions for their decisions.

Significance : these privilges make House of parliament soverign for their functioning and free from interuption (judicial or any other)

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So, for proper working of Houses these privileges are necessary and House can work with maximum efficiency without delay ~~when~~ having these privileges.

→ Though ~~However~~ these privileges can be used wrongly by its members and also there is no parliamentary law to codify these privileges. But in spite of all these hurdles these privileges are necessary for parliamentary system of India to make it work efficiently.

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2. Give an account of the composition and functions of the Finance Commission as mentioned in the Constitution of India.
भारत के संविधान में यथा उल्लिखित वित्त आयोग की संरचना और कार्यों का विवरण दीजिए।

Article 280 of Indian Constitution mentions about finance commission. after every 5 years finance commission is constituted by order of president. and parliament is free to decide qualification of its members and its composition.

Functions :

in Indian federal system finance commission is constituted both at central & state level. functions of both these commissions are different.

Finance Commission at Central level

① ~~divisi~~ desolution of taxes (both vertical & Horizontal) that it between states and centre & states.

② Grant on aid given to states by centre.

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③ policy measures needed to improve financial Health of economy

④ augmentation of state's Consolidated fund which desolves money to local government (i.e. panchayats)

Finance Commission at state level

① dissolution of money to panchayats or other local government bodies.

② measures to ~~increase~~ improve financial health of local government

③ granting of certain taxes to local government to increase their financial resources etc.

So, finance Commission is backbone of financial system of any country. It is a great step towards Cooperative federalism.

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3. Preamble shows the general purposes behind several provisions in the Constitution, and is a key to the minds of the makers of the Constitution. Explain. Also, comment on the amendability of the Preamble.

उद्देशिका संविधान के अनेक प्रावधानों में निहित सामान्य उद्देश्यों को अभिव्यक्त करती है और संविधान निर्माताओं की सोच को समझने की एक कुंजी है। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उद्देशिका की संशोधनीयता पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

preamble of Indian Constitution is essence of Indian Constitution. It is soul of Constitution. this can be seen in -

⟹ " We the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a "Sovereign socialist secular democratic Republic" and to secure to all its citizens -

justice - social, economic & political

liberty of though, expression, belief, faith & worship.

equality of status & opportunity and to promote among them all fraternity assuring dignity of individual and the unity & integrity of nation.

do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution."

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⇒ In this we can see that preamble have, sovereign, democratic, republic, secular, socialist, justice, liberty, freedom, fraternity unity & integrity of nation etc. important provisions of Constitution which gives Rights to individual and tells what type of political system India is having.

⇒ **Amendability** : Indian Constitution's preamble has been amended by govt. which ~~included~~ added in it : socialist, secular words and also unity & integrity of nation.

Supreme Court interpretation :

Supreme Court held that preamble is soul of Constitution & it is important part of Constitution

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⇒ It can be amended subject to doctrine of 'Basic Structure'

↳ that is any provision of Constitution can be amended without changing the basic structure.

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4. Explain the principle of subsidiarity, its importance and discuss how the 73rd constitutional amendment act tries to achieve it.

समनुषंगिता के सिद्धांत व इसके महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए एवं चर्चा कीजिए कि 73वां संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम इसे प्राप्त करने हेतु किस प्रकार प्रयास करता है।

73rd amendment act made local government third tier of Indian parliamentary political system.
it added part IX, IX A adding provision related with panchayats and municipalities at the level of local self government

Article 40 of Indian Constitution have provision that state in its policy organise institutions at local level and give them powers which are necessary.

principle of subsidiarity and Panchayats

however 73rd amendment given reagnition to local self goverment but its power are not defined

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→ local self government institutions are dependent on higher level for their powers.

→ these institutions are not given enough / appropriate financial powers.

→ state is free to make provisions related with powers of these institutions.

→ these institutions are subsidiary to other governments (state & centre)

⇒ **Importance** : We can see that these institutions have limited resources & powers. However it is seen that this local self government has decentralized government & has given democratic powers to grass root level. this it one step towards the great goal of government by and for

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the people.

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5. Explaining the importance of an independent judiciary, highlight the relevant Constitutional provisions that safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the Supreme Court.

एक स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका के महत्त्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, उच्चतम न्यायालय की स्वतंत्रता एवं निष्पक्ष कार्य पद्धति को सुरक्षित और सुनिश्चित करने वाले प्रासंगिक संवैधानिक प्रावधानों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Judiciary : Constitution of India have provisions for judiciary at central level in part V (Article 124 to 147) and at state level in part VI (Article 214 to 233). also in UTs also judicial provisions of constitution can be extended and at local level subordinate courts (from Article 233 to 237) are also mentioned.

Safeguards for Independent and impartial judiciary (Supreme Court)

① Appointment of judges and Chief justice is free from policial intervention that is by collegium system accepted.

② Removal of judges is not to

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discretion of executive. it can be only by impeachment process initiated in parliament

(3) judges are given fixed tenure and terms of services that can't be changed after their appointment.

(4) Salaries & pensions and other administration charges are charged on Consolidated fund of India. so free from parliamentary vote or intervention.

(5) Supreme court is Court of Record under article 129 which can also punish for its Contempt.

(6) parliament can't decrease the adjudication power of supreme court.

(7) Though number of judges are decided by parliamentary law but their removal and appointment is not discretion of legislature.

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(8) By power of judicial Review S.C. has power to make control on executive & legistature. It also can declare amendments of Constitution unconstitutional

(9) it can issue writs for enforcing fundamental Rights which legislature of executive is not taking care of.

these powers of supreme Court make it independent and supreme in India.

Importance
- for saving Basic Structure of Constitution
- For enforcing fundamental Rights (Article 35)
- for ~~dest~~ solving Centre-state disputes (original jurisdict^n under 131 Article)
- for separation of power (article 50)
- to Control excessive power of executive & legislature.

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6. Mention the six freedoms as guaranteed under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution. Also, comment on the way in which the constitution has attempted to strike a balance between individual liberty and interests of society.

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19 के अंतर्गत प्रत्याभूत छः स्वतंत्रताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, संविधान ने जिस प्रकार से व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और समाज के हितों के मध्य संतुलन स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया है, उस पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Article 19 of Constitution provides 6 freedoms to Indian Citizens (not to foreigners) that are —

1. freedom of expression & speech
2. freedom of assembly without violence
3. freedom of association with unions, Cooperative movements
4. freedom of movement in India
5. freedom of residence in any part of India
6. freedom of profession.

⇒ Article 19 also puts reasonable restrictions on these 6 type of freedoms to strike balance between individual rights & society's interests.

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Restrictions are:

these ~~restrictions~~ freedoms are exercised subject to public order, morality, integrity & unity of nation, friendly relations with nations etc.

in short these freedoms can be exercised when these do not restrict rights of others. if these freedoms restrict other's freedoms then state can restrict these freedoms.

example,

if right to speech and expression is detrimental to peace of nation then this can be restricted.

during National Emergency (by war or external agression) this Rights is automatically suspended and after cession of emergency action taken by govt can't be challenged in court.

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Article 21 says that state can not restrict Right to life & personal liberty except procedure established by law.

In maneka Gandhi case S.C. held that procedure established by law is equal to due process of law of american constitution. it means that state can't take this Individual Right by making any arbitrary law.

So, Article 19 gives Rights to citizens. and puts some restrictions on these freedoms. and Article 21 puts restrictions on state. state cannot take individual's rights.

these provision place relevent balance between individual rights and society's interests.

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7. With examples, discuss the significance of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in light of costly and time-consuming litigation process in India.

भारत में महंगी और समयसाध्य वाद प्रक्रिया के आलोक में वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान तंत्र के महत्त्व की उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms :

these mechanisms are exercised to solve disputes between different parties without going into technicalities of different laws (like Code of Civil ~~or~~ criminal procedure, Evidence Acts). these mechanisms include

- Arbitration
- Mediation. (eg. In Ayodhya Dispute S.C. went to solve it by mediation)

⟹ Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms follow principle of Natural Justice and go for agreement within parties without going to court of law.

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Examples: these Mechanisms are used in-

1. Lok Adalats
2. permanent Lok Adalats.
3. Family Courts.
4. Gram Nyaylayas.

these are statutory bodies. constituted under different Acts of parliaments.

Significance

- these are constituted to fulfill the purpose of equal justice and free legal aid under ~~Article~~ ~~39A~~. DPSPs.
- these are free of cost (for providing justice to poorest sections)
- these are less time consuming. (as most of these give decisions.

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which are binding on parties (not appeal in other courts)

→ these maintains social harmony. without affecting relations between different groups.

↳ Dispute resolution by compromise of agreement. in family Disputes (family Court)

→ these can be used to exercise rights against public utilities

→ this invention to provide justice is based on Gandhian principles and ensures. democratic powers are protected of all the people whether poor or rich or any other. these secures. and saves vulnerables from exploitations.

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8. Explain why the Indian Constitution has been argued to have created a 'federation with a centralising tendency'.

ऐसा तर्क क्यों दिया जाता है कि भारतीय संविधान ने 'केंद्रीकरण की प्रवृत्ति वाले एक परिसंघ' को सृजित किया है, व्याख्या कीजिए।

Indian Constitution under article 1 declares that, India that is Bharat is not federation of states, rather it is union of states.

It shows that centre has given power to states (like Canadian system) to make this federation work properly.

Centralising tendency,

there, is argued that centre has been given more powers and states are given less. it can be seen in these provisions

→ governor appointed by president (Article 154) and removal is also ~~[illegible]~~ (without mentioning any ground)

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by president

→ governor's recommendation to president for "president Rule" can impose centre Rule on state.

→ During National emergency ~~state~~ centre have ~~to~~ power on legislative matters of state list also

→ Council of state is also less powerful than House of people

→ Council of state can authorise parliament to make law on state subjects. (Article 249)

→ All India services (Article 312)

→ for financial disolution to states by centre, state ~~to~~ depends on finance Commission's recommendation.

→ Centre can give directions to state for proper excersice of state's executive functions.

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these all arguments show that centre is given more powers over states and states are somehow dependent on centre.

But this is not the case. to make the political system work properly and to stop separatist tendencies strong centre is the need on Hour. Also unity and integrity, security and defence is the duty of centre for which it needs extra powers over states.

Today Concept of Coperative federalism is exercised in India which ensures centre and state's Coperation. NITI Aayog, GST Council, All India Services are steps towards. Coperation between centre and state.

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9. The parliamentary control over government and administration in India is more theoretical than practical. Discuss.

भारत में सरकार और प्रशासन पर संसदीय नियंत्रण व्यावहारिक की अपेक्षा सैद्धांतिक अधिक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian political system is of parliamentary system of government both at central and state level. that is executive is collectively responsible to legislature ~~executive~~. Article 74, 75 ~~have~~ provisions for this type of system

parliamentary Control :

- governor/ president will work on advice of council of ministers. (Article 74)
- executive is collective responsible to parliament (Lok Sabha)
- All decisions are taken by Council of ministers (Cabinet particularly)
- administration work through different ministries and department headed by ministers.

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→ parliament can amend constitution which is supreme in Indian political system.

practical system in Indian polity :

~~theoretic~~ though parliament have several legislative powers. but it is not supreme in Indian polity. that can be seen with -

→ (1) written Constitution to direct government on policy & laws. (DPSPs in part IV)

→ (2) Delegated legislation by executive (which have specialists to frame policies & detailed laws.)

→ (3) Judicial Review and Doctrine of 'Basic structure' to control executive & legislative powers.

(4) → parliament's control by "Motions"

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→ (4) Division of powers under schedule 7 of Constitution

(5) judicial Activism excercised by judiciary and public Interest litigation.

(6) GST Council, NITI Ayog.

⇒ these examples shows that parliament has powers which are necessary to make this political system work properly but power of parliament is not supreme it is restricted by judicial power of defending National Interests and supremacy of Constitution, fundamental Rights etc.

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10. Why did the Constituent Assembly replace the original plan to have elected governors in favour of appointment by the President? Also, bring out the arguments that are raised against the current form of appointment of Governors.

संविधान सभा ने निर्वाचित राज्यपाल होने की मूल योजना को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा नियुक्त राज्यपाल के पक्ष में क्यों प्रतिस्थापित कर दिया? साथ ही, राज्यपालों की नियुक्ति के वर्तमान तरीके के विरुद्ध दिए जाने वाले तर्कों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Constituent Assembly originally had plan to elect governors on system of indirect election based on proportional ~~rep~~ representation based on single transferable vote. But later it adopted ~~nomin~~ appointment of governors by president.

Reasons for this are

1. Federal system of Indian polity.
   - stop separatist tendencies.
   - Integrity & unity of India

2. Dual Role of governors.
   - head of state
   - representative of centre

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(3) to save money & time wasted in elections.

(4) difficulty to people to understand proportional system of indirect elections.

(5) multy party system which gives to parties more importance rather than to electors or voters.

(6) to save centre's interest in law making & defending states. and preserving unity and integrity of India.

Arguments against Current System

Currently governor is appointed by president (Article 154). this system of appointment is criticised by some people with arguments:

→ Imposition of President's Rule too frequently

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→ power given to governor to reserve Bills for Consideration of president used against states

→ Removal of ~~president~~ governor by president when govt. changes at centre (No grounds for Removal)

→ ordinance issued as discretion of governor.

→ during appointment not taking Consideration of state ais. Compulsion, state's interest are not taken care of.

These arguments are serious issues in appointment of governor. These needs to be taken care of by centre to preserve the belief of people in democracy. However S.C has tried to limit these powers of governor (President Rule in Arunachal was removed by S.C.)

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11. Explaining the concept of judicial activism, discuss why it is important for courts not to take over the functions of the legislature or the executive.

न्यायिक सक्रियता की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि न्यायालयों के लिए विधायिका या कार्यपालिका के कार्यों का अतिक्रमण न करना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है।

Judicial Activism

It is the power of judiciary to direct executive & legislature on certain issues which judiciary thinks are of grave importance.

eg. : # direction by S.C. to make laws to stop use of polluting objects/agents.

censor on use of fire-crackers.

Concept of public Interest litigation which is used by people to provide vulnerables rights which are must be enforced by state.

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Drawbacks of judicial Activism :

1. → it encroaches power of executive and legislature
   - → In future it can be detrimental for judiciary's independence
2. → pending of cases before judiciary
   - → judicial activism not ensures disposing these cases earlier.
3. → unnecessary emparasment to officials, administrators when S.C. (which does not have specialists in fields of environment, administration etc.)
4. → Detrimental to Democracy
   - → judicial appointments are not by people but legislature is elected by people

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Though judicial Activism have some issues when it is not implemented properly & without following principles which are behind its practice. But in general it has many benefits like

1. direct legislature to make laws when their is legislative gap.
2. when Hung Assembly then protect the Interest of general public.
3. when govt. can't take bold decisions. (Direction of S.C. to stop practice of Tripple Talaq)
4. enforcement of Rights of vulnerables when they are not able to approach judiciary (eg. - by PIL).

their is strong need to make balance between activism & adventurism

judicial overreach is not always good for democracy

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12. Compare the constitutional position of Rajya Sabha with the Lok Sabha in terms of legislative powers. Also bring out special powers given to Rajya Sabha in this context.

विधायी शक्तियों के संदर्भ में लोकसभा के सापेक्ष राज्य सभा की संवैधानिक स्थिति की तुलना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में राज्य सभा को दी गई विशेष शक्तियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

part V of Constitution (from Art. 52 to 151) deals with Union govt and Art. 79 to 122 has provisions for parliamant which has 2 Houses and also inclds presidents

- lok sabha (House of people)
- Rajya Sabha (Council of states).

Comparision between Rajya Sabha & Lok Sabha :

equality
- → Amendment of Constitution
- → both have same powers with respect to ordinary Bills.
- → impeachment of president, removal of SC, HC judges, CAG etc
- → passing of ordinances
- → promulgation of National, financial, state emergencies.

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Inequality

- speaker can decide on Money Bills (which can be introduced in Lok Sabha only)
- resolution for removal of National emergency (LoS. have special powers).
- joint sitting (when deadlock occures) presided by speaker

Special powers to Rajya Sabha

- Resolution for Removal of Vice president can be initiated in Rajya Sabha.
- assign parliament to make laws on state list (Article 249)
- making New All India Service (Article 312)

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Rajya sabha is upper house of parliament to secure interest of states during law making in parliament. However it has been given lesser powers at some places. but this is also justified because to save federal structure of Indian polity & stop unnecessary hindrance and delay. these provisions are necessary.

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13. Comment upon the distribution of legislative subjects between the Centre and states. Under what circumstances does the Parliament make laws on matters enumerated in the State list?
केंद्र और राज्यों के मध्य विधायी विषयों के वितरण पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। किन परिस्थितियों में संसद राज्य सूची में उल्लिखित विषयों पर विधि बना सकती है?

Schedule 7 of Indian Constitution devides legistative subjects between centre and state in 3 different lists that are called state list, union list and concurrent list.

Centre has exclusive power to make laws on ~~cen~~ union list subjects, states make laws on state list and both centre & state can make laws on Concurrent list subjects.

Residary powers of legislation are vested in central government.

Parliamentary laws on state subjects

generally state makes laws on state list subjects but parliament also can make laws on state list

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→ Article 249 : when Council of state authorises parliament to make laws on state list subjects with not less than 2/3rd majority of member voting & present.

→ Article 250 : During National emergency centre has exclusive power to make laws on 'state list'

→ when more than 2 state's legislature decides to give powers (to parliament) to make laws on state list subjects.

However these are power given to centre to make laws on state list but these are not for indefinite time. these power are till resolution ceases to effect (or after 6 months of cession of resolution)

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These are not encroachment by centre on state subjects. but these are given by state to centre thus these provisions help in making strong relations between centre & states and securing principle of Cooperative federalism.

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14. Explain the significance of the concept of 'separation of powers' in a democracy. What can be the reasons for India not following the doctrine in the strict sense?

लोकतंत्र में 'शक्तियों के पृथक्करण' की अवधारणा के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। भारत द्वारा इस सिद्धांत का कठोर अर्थों में अनुपालन न किये जाने के क्या कारण हो सकते हैं?

Separation of power is the concept of "not encroaching on powers of others".

Indian Constitution is Article 50 emphasises on separation of powers (between executive & legislative powers) of public services.

In India executive & legislature are not totally separated. Council of ministers is selected from Members of legislatures. which shows that legislature is not completely separated.

judiciary & executive or legislature are also not completely separated. appointments of judges is by president. and judiciary tries to maintain Gov

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over legislature by devices of judicial review & judicial activism.

these example shows that In India "separation of powers" principle is not strongly followed like it is followed in Americate

Significance of separation of power

1. stops encroachment on one's power by another organ
2. stabilizes political system.
3. securing "supremacy of Constitution"
4. increases efficiency of each organs
   → no focus on other's area in which one doesn't have expertise.

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India is not strictly following this Concept, Reasons are :

- Indian democracy is restricted by resources, skills, finance.
  - not have luxury like America's system
- to secure and enforce Fundamental Rights
- to stay on unconstitutional laws and policies.
- Indian democracy is in its infant stage, so needs some time to move towards more strict rules & Concepts.
- to secure supremacy of Constitution.

Concept of separation of powers appeals to Common mind but to practice this system in democracies needs investment of both time & patience

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15. Explain the grounds on which a National Emergency can be declared and highlight its effects on Centre-state relations and Fundamental Rights.

उन आधारों की व्याख्या कीजिए जिन पर राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल घोषित किया जा सकता है एवं केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों और मूल अधिकारों पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

National Emergency can be declared and imposed on grounds.

- internal disturbance
- war
- external aggression

effect on Centre State Relations

- 'State list' subjects are also with centre to make laws upon.
- State legislature is not dissolved but parliament can control all legislative & executive powers.
- laws made during this time lasts till 6 months after cession of National emergency.
- laws can't be calleged or stayed during emergency or after emergency.

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effects on fundamental Rights:

- on ground of war or external aggression.
  - fundamental Rights under Article 19 gets automatically suspended. (Article 358)
  - after cession of emergency, actions of govt. can't be challenged in Court.
- on ground of internal disturbance (Article 359)
  - enforcement of Rights gets suspended (only which are mentioned in order) (except Article 20, 21)
  - actions/laws of govt. can't be challenged in Court.

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However National Emergency restricts legislative power of states & ~~states~~ restricts Rights. But laws which are not related with Emergency provisions can be challeged in Courts and Remedy against those action can be sought in Court of law.

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16. Analyze how the CAG ensures financial accountability of the Executive to the Legislature while working as an independent Constitutional body.

विश्लेषण कीजिए कि एक स्वतंत्र संवैधानिक निकाय के रूप में कार्य करते हुए CAG, विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की वित्तीय जवाबदेही को किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित करता है?

CAG (Comptroller & Auditor general) of India & its powers have been mentioned in Constitution in part 5 (from Article 148 to 151)

CAG is spine of financial system of India & secures accountability of executive & legislature.

functions

- analyzes the demand for grant made by executive before legislature and its legality
- make Reports of 3 types and submits to president for making transparent executive's spending.
  - Report of financial Accounts.

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- Report on Appropriation Accounts.
- Report on public undertakings.

→ these Report are placed before both Houses of parliament which is then analyzed by public Accounts committee. PAC is helped by CAG during accessing these reports.

⇓

guide, helper & philosopher to PAC.

→ tells about efficiency, effectivity, reasonableness of spending

limitations:

- However CAG have several powers but it has not Control over administration
- its role is of post mortem, it can't guide before money is given.

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though CAG have some limitations over its powers but it ensures accountability by making know general public about rationality of public spending & govt expenditure. CAG's Reports have been helpful in exposing scams. (Coal scam).

Thus it is important body towards securing accountability of executive.

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20. Highlight the powers and functions of the Election Commission of India (ECI). Also, discuss the issues regarding the independence and impartiality of the ECI.

भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) की शक्तियों और कार्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, ECI की स्वतंत्रता और निष्पक्षता से संबंधित मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Election Commission of India is given Constitutional status in part 15 and Article 324.

→ ECI is supervisor, administrator and controller of election system in India

Powers of ECI & Functions of ECI

ECI draws its powers from Constitution, parliamentary laws. (Representation of People's Acts) and judicial Interpretations. powers are,

→ Supervise, Control & Administer election system in India

→ Roll out of electorates, Include or exclude names of electors/voters

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- make list of Candidates.
- announce date of elections.
- ~~decide~~ advise governor/ president on election disputes and on disqualification of Candidature on certain Issues.
- ~~make~~ ensure smoot working of election's system
- implemantation of Model Code of Conduct (MC) is ensured by ECI
- disciplinary actions ~~of~~ on Candidates who violates MCC
- decides on Inclusion of exclusion of parties from National parties

Issues

- ECI Can take disciplinary actions against violators of MCC but it can not bar any party from registration

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- tussle between ~~EC~~ Chief Election Commission & other Election Commissioners.
- Removal of other Commissioners. on advice of Chief Election Commissioner
- Election Commissioners can be appointed after retirement.

ECI is ~~backbone~~ of spine of Indian democracy and responsible for smooth working of elections. thus several issues have arisen But with cooperation of government & democratic pressure these can be resolved.

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19. A number of judicial pronouncements and constitutional amendments have altered the balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of Sate Policy since the commencement of the constitution. Analyse.

संविधान के लागू होने के पश्चात से अनेक न्यायिक निर्णयों और संविधान संशोधनों ने मूल अधिकारों और राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्वों के मध्य के संतुलन को परिवर्तित कर दिया है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Fundamental Rights :

part III (Article 12 to 35)

Directive principles of state policy

part IV (Article 36 to 51)

42nd Amendment :

→ made is compulsory to restrict fundamental rights when 39A and 39B are being implemented.

Several.

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17. Highlight the veto powers of the President of India. How does the veto powers of the Governor differ from that of the President?
भारत के राष्ट्रपति की वीटो शक्तियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। राज्यपाल की वीटो शक्तियां राष्ट्रपति की शक्तियों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं?

Veto powers of president and governor:

- suspensionary veto
- pocket veto
- absolute veto.

Veto power of:

governor	president
(1) Can exercise ~~veto~~ pocket veto. by ~~with~~ not giving any ~~decision~~ decision	(1) Can exercise pocket veto by not returning bill to House. (no time mentioned for assent of president)
(2) suspensionary veto by returning bill for reconsideration of House. (not in Money Bills)	(2) suspensionary veto by returning bill for reconsideration of house. (Not in money Bills)

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(3) absolute veto : by withholding assent.	(3) absolute veto by withholding assent → when LS. is dissolved. → pvt. member's bill
(4) Reserve Bill for assent of presidat → when president. returns for reconsideration and House passes is again then must be reserved for president's assent	(4) when bill (reserved by governor) returned for reconsideration of House and passed again by House → president not bound to give assent

during exercise of suspensionary veto. if Bill passed again by House ⇒ president/governor must give assent.

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18. Even though the parliamentary system of government in India is largely based on the British parliamentary model it never became a replica of the British system. Elaborate.

यद्यपि भारत में सरकार की संसदीय प्रणाली मुख्य रूप से ब्रिटिश संसदीय मॉडल पर आधारित है तथापि यह कभी भी ब्रिटिश प्रणाली की प्रतिकृति नहीं बनी। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

parliamentary system of India is like British system. In these two are:

Similarities

1. president is nominal head & prime minister is actual head.
2. parliament is given power to legislate nation.
3. Concept of Cabinet which is real executive
4. all actions in name of president.
5. Role of opposition

differences

1. head of state is elected in India but in Britain it's monarchy.
2. In India Written Constitution
   In Britain No Written Constitution

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(3) → ministers are not legally responsible for works in India but in Britain they are Responsible.
(Minister also sign actions done)

(4) → one opposition party in Britain which has shadow cabinet to Counter cabinet. No concept of shadow cabinet in India

(5) → India has federal system but Britain has unitary system

(6) → Written provisions of Fundamental Rights in India

⇒ these points shows that However Indian polity which took several provisions from Govt. of India Act 1935 (Imposed By British govt.) is different from Britain's system.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1392)

Name of Candidate	Sohan Lal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	35133
Center	Old Rajinder Nagar	Date	24th Oct. 2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका मे सूचनाए भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमे बीस प्रश्न है अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी मे छपे है।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य है।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए है।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम मे लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र मे किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम मे लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नही मिलेगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नो मे शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका मे खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

For Sohan Lal(blnsohanlal94@gmail.com)

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.
12.5X20=250

1. Explain what a watershed is. What do you understand by watershed management? Giving suitable examples, discuss its significance in water resource management in India.

जल-संभर (वाटरशेड) की व्याख्या कीजिए। जल-संभर प्रबंधन से आप क्या समझते हैं? उपयुक्त उदाहरण देते हुए, भारत में जल संसाधन प्रबंधन में इसके महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Watershed:

Watershed is an collective area which receives water from river, lakes, ponds etc. or collective area or basin of all water bodies is called watershed.

While River Basin is a larger area, watershed is comparatively smaller area.

example:

Ganga River Basin = Chambal watershed + Son watershed + ...

⇒ * watersheds are separated from each other by hilly areas or mountains which is called watershed divide.

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Watershed Management:

"Watershed management" is refered for properly managing water resources of any area so that any unforseen situation like floods, draughts etc. can be avoided.

examples:

by taking care of traditional water conserving techniques, proper managemant of water bodies, wells, ponds etc. in Rajasthan, Gujarat draught can be avoided or effect of draught can be minimised.

by diverting flood water of any area to draught prone areas both areas can be saved.

for this proper management is required.

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Significance in India

(1) * India is both drought and flood affected Nation. By diverting flood water towards drought prone area both area can be saved

eg.: water of Sardar Sarover Dam is used for drought affected area of gujarat (Saurastra, Kuchh)

(2) * Rain water conservation, management of ponds, wells and other water bodies can save both culture and future generation

(3) * By proper management of water, water borne diseases can be avoided.

(4) * Cooperation and self governance at grass root level can be achieved by including local people in water management

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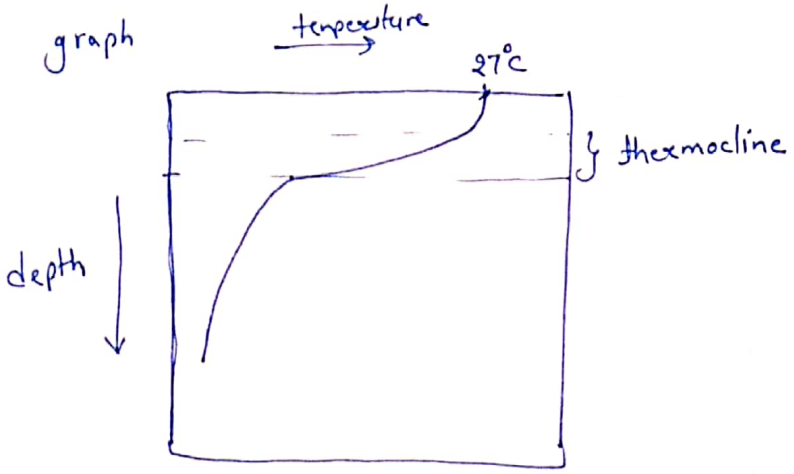
2. Illustrate the vertical and latitudinal distribution of temperature in ocean waters along with factors responsible for such a distribution.

महासागरीय जल में तापमान के ऊर्ध्वाधर और अक्षांशीय वितरण के साथ ही इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को उदाहरण सहित समझाइए।

Temperature in ocean varies from place to place.

Vertical distribution of temperature:

Temperature in ocean is not constant. it varies according following graph



(i) temperature at surface is maximum.

(ii) when we does towards ocean floor temperature reduces.

(iii) after a certain depth temperature reduces suddenly. this is called thermocline

(iii) After this temperature is nearly constant or rate of Temp. reduction is very less.

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Latitudinal distribution of temperature :

* temp. at tropics is maximum and towards poles it reduces.
* temp. of enclosed bodies (water bodies) at poles is colder and at equator is hotter due to effect of continentality

Factors responsible for temperature Distribution :

① Salinity : temperature is proportional to salinity

② evaporation & precipitation : where evaporation is more than precipitation those places are hotter (equator)

③ inclination of sun or amount of solar insolation : more solar insolation means temp. of ocean is hotter

④ open or enclosed body : enclosed body in colder areas (poles) has colder

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water than open and in equatorial areas is hotter than open bodies due to effect of continentality.

(5) when we go towards floor of ocean temperature reduces because sunlight penetration reduces.

(6) Ocean Currents : ocean currents are responsible for temperature distribution in oceans. Warm ocean currents like Gulf Stream, Kurioshio current ~~reduces~~ increases temp. of ocean when it goes to higher latitudes.

(7) Wind : Wind over ocean surface is also responsible for temp. distribution

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3. Explain how earthquake waves are used as an indirect source for understanding the structure of the interior of the earth.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि पृथ्वी के आंतरिक भाग की संरचना को समझने के लिए भूकंपीय तरंगों का एक अप्रत्यक्ष स्रोत के रूप में किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जाता है।

Earthquake waves :

By sudden release of energy in interior parts of earth along any fault, earthquake waves are generated.

these are of two types

- Earthquake waves
  - Body waves
    - P-waves (primary waves)
    - S-waves (Secondary waves)
  - Surface Waves
    - L-waves (longitudinal waves)

Earthquake waves in understanding Earth's Interior

important facts :

1. P-waves are faster than S-waves
2. P-waves travel in all mediums while S-waves can travel in solid only

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⇒ P-waves arrives at surface first and then S-waves

⇒ By recording P-waves and S-waves on seismograph interior of earth can be understand

P-waves

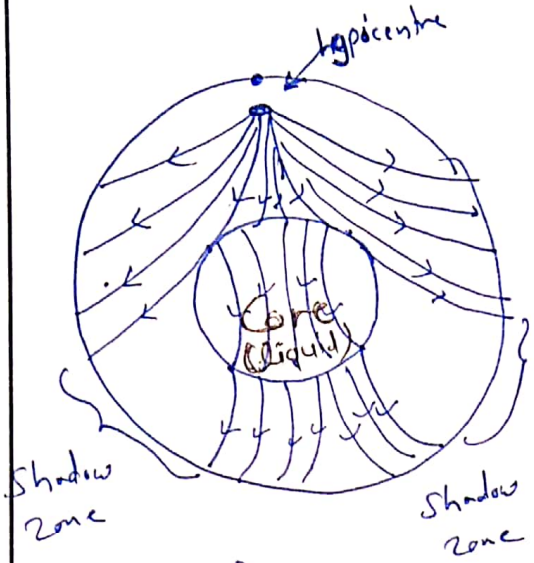

figure 1

S-waves

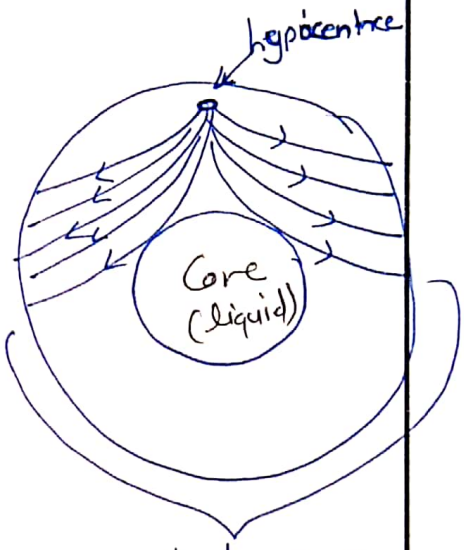

figure 2

as we know P-waves can travel in all mediums but velocity of P-waves is different $\boxed{v_{solid} > v_{liquid} > v_{gas}}$

hence when P-waves go from one medium it deflects from its path

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as seen in figure 1 P-waves defflected from its path and we got to know about 2-shadow zones where P-waves did not arrive

⇒ it shows velocity of P-waves decreased. ⇒ It means core of earth is made of fluid

in figure 2 we know that there is one shadow zone that covers major part of earth. it is also proved from here that interior of earth is made of fluid.

⇒ Thus by understanding P and S waves and their arrival times, their deflection we come to know that earths outer part is made of solid materials, outer core is made of liquid and then again inner core is made of solid materials.

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4. Differentiate between tropical and extra-tropical cyclones.
उष्णकटिबंधीय और बहिरुष्ण कटिबंधीय चक्रवातों के मध्य विभेदन कीजिए।

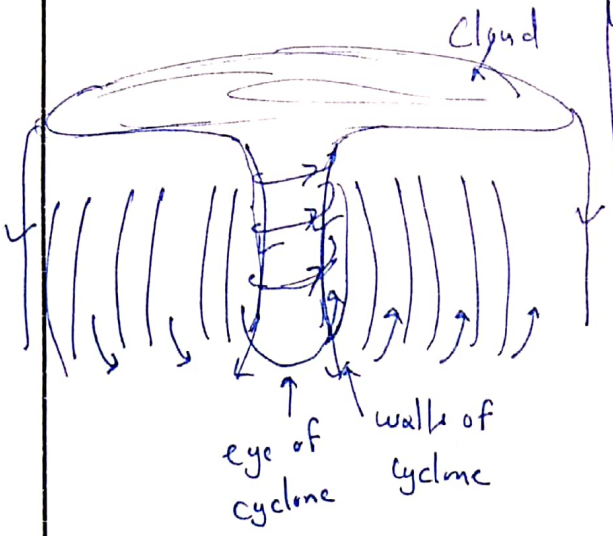
Cyclone :

Cyclone is low pressure area which makes winds from High pressure areas to travel towards it and then these coming winds takes rotational motion due to coriolis force of earth.

Cyclones can be divided in 2 Categories

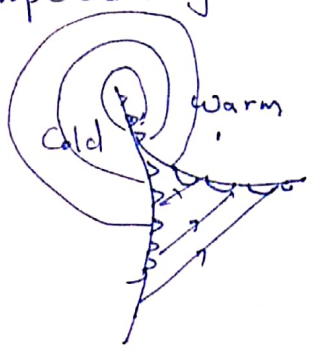
1. Tropical cyclones
2. Temperate cyclones (Extra tropical cyclones)

Tropical Cyclone



Tropical cyclone and rotating winds.

Temperate cyclone



Temperate cyclone & cold and warm fronts

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Difference Between Tropical and Temperate Cyclones:

Tropical Cyclones	Temperate Cyclones
(1) Usually develop in tropical areas where temperature of sea surface is ≥ 27°c	(1) usually develop in temperate areas where strong mixing of cold and warm wind is possible
(2) Centre of tropical cyclone is low pressure area which is called Eye and winds circulate around this area clockwise in Southern Hemisphere and Anticlockwise in Northern Hemisphere	(2) Mixing of warm and cold winds creats cold and warm fronts. Cold front travels faster than warm front and finally takes over warm front and cyclone dissipates
(3) develop on sea surface	(3) Both on sea and Land
(4) limited to small Area than Temperate cyclone	(4) Affects larger Area

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(5) speed in greater than Temperate cyclones	(5) less fast
(6) Centre is calmest areas and convectional rain happens on outer Area (Maximum at Eye wall)	(6) ~~Orographic or~~ frontal Rain happens due to cold and warm fronts
(7) Incoming is marked by strong winds which are outbursts of cyclone and are calm without rain and thunderstorm (Anticyclonic Condition)	(7) incoming is when cold wind comes, after it warm wind and at last again cold wind and then cyclone dissipates
(8) lasts for some days	(8) lasts for longer period

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5. What were the major geological events that have shaped the present day drainage system of Peninsular India? What role has been played by geographical factors in the peninsular drainage pattern?
प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के वर्तमान अपवाह तंत्र को आकार देने वाली प्रमुख भूवैज्ञानिक घटनाएं क्या थीं? प्रायद्वीपीय अपवाह प्रतिरूप में भौगोलिक कारकों द्वारा क्या भूमिका निभाई गई है?

Drainage pattern in peninsular India is due to

(1) Western and eastern ghats: all major rivers are flowing from west to east and are originated in western ghats

(2) Deccan plateau has it slope from west towards east, Thus all major rivers are east flowing.

(3) Due to hard and rocky structure of plateau meandering is lesser in penninsular rivers.

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6. Highlight the reasons behind high concentration of Jute mills in West Bengal. Also give an account of the problems that the jute industry of India is confronted with.

पश्चिम बंगाल में जूट मिलों के अति संकेंद्रण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, भारतीय जूट उद्योग के समक्ष व्याप्त समस्याओं का भी विवरण दीजिए।

Jute Mills in West Bengal :

Jute Mills and their location is decided by following factors.

(i) Raw Material source
(ii) River water for primary processing
(iii) cheap labour
(iv) Market demand & Connectivity
(v) Coastal Area / port for Export
(vi) Climate should be suitable for cultivation
(vii) favourable government policies

In west Bengal climate is suitable for cultivation of jute crop and also cheap labour is available from North Eastern states, Bihar, U.P. Also these people are skilled from colonial times

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for processing of jute. After harvesting of jute River water or any other water source is required for primary processing which is available in west Bengal as many rivers flow from west Bengal (like Hugly River).

Calcutta in west Bengal is connected to other states by Rail, Road and water ways, so connectivity and market both are suitable conditions for development of jute mills in west Bengal. Also government policies are favourable for jute mills development.

Problems Before Jute Industry:

(1) Marketing: Indian Jute Industry needs proper marketing so that people can lure towards jute.

→ after plastic ban, there should be proper marketing for jute and its products.

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(2) Government Policies:

government policies are not favourable for jute industry and many mills are closing. and labourers are migrating to other policies. Also labour laws are not simplified.

(3) Pollution:

River water is polluted which affects productivity of processed jute.

(4) Other commercial crops:

farmers find cultivation of other cash crops more suitable than jute as this is not in much demand.

(5) Quality:

Quality (Standards) are not properly maintained so demand is lesser in International Market.

→ In India also jute products of Bangladesh are more preffered than our own.

(6) Major jute cultivation are is with Bangladesh after partition and due to this proper policies and management is rqd.

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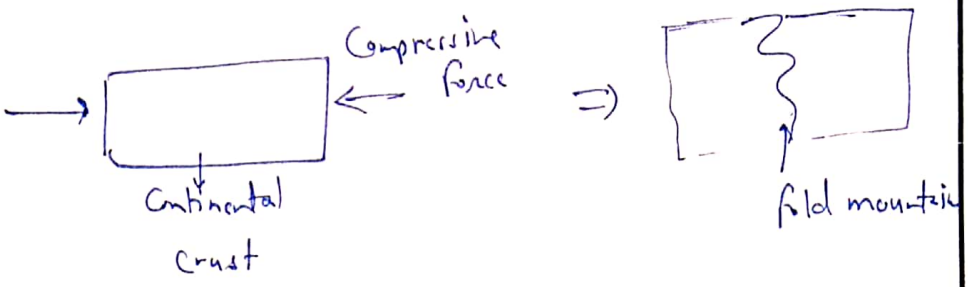
7. Explain the mechanism behind formation of fold mountains. Why are they mostly found along the margins of continents?
वलित पर्वतों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी क्रियाविधि की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये अधिकांशत: महाद्वीपों की सीमाओं पर क्यों पाए जाते हैं?

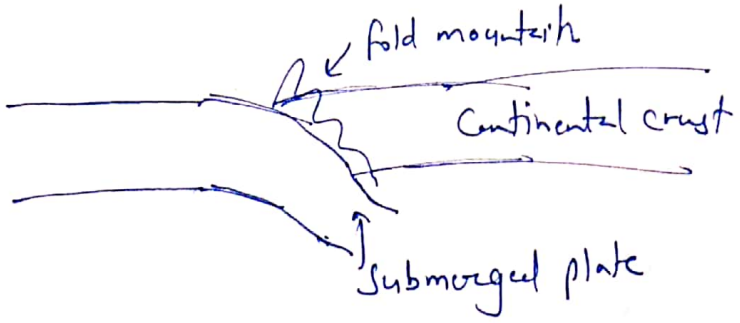
Fold Mountains

Fold mountains are formed when crust, sediments deposited are folded due to compressive force. this force comes from internal forces in earth (endogenic forces)

Mechanism of formation



Tectonics & Fold Mountain (Converging Boundary)



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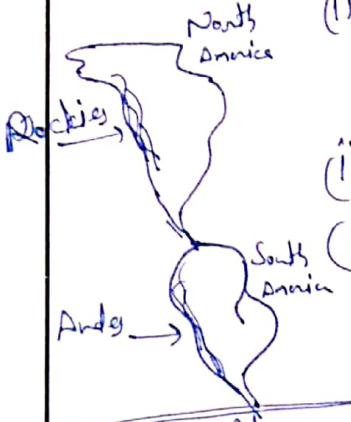
when continental (denser plate) or oceanic plate is submerged below lighter continental plate then compressive force is generated and this compressive force pushes either continental crust of upper plate or sediments deposited (alluvium carried by river) in bounding area to fold. This process or compressive force leads to folding and finally fold mountains are generated on continental crust that is upthrusted by submerged plate.

Example: (i) Andes in South America
(ii) Rockies in North America
(Continent-Ocean Convergence)

(iii) Himalays
(iv) Urals
} Both Continent-Continent Convergence.



Why Along Margins of Continents?

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→ as we know that (earlier explanation) fold mountains are generated due to compressive forces. this compressive force is due to plate tectonics

→ when 2 plates converge these put compressive force on each other and result is fold mountains.

As these are generated due to compressive force of convergence, which is maximum on plate boundaries, thus most of the fold mountains are on continent-continent convergence boundary or at continent-ocean convergence boundary.

On diverging or transform boundaries this compressive force is absent and also in mid of continents this compressive force is absent

So fold mountains are on continental boundaries.

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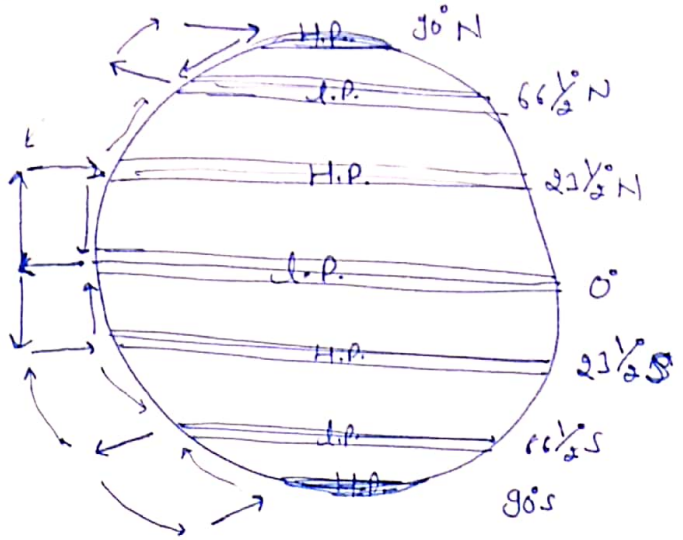
8. Briefly explain the world distribution of pressure belts and general circulation pattern in the atmosphere.

वायुदाब पेटियों के वैश्विक वितरण और वायुमंडल में सामान्य परिसंचरण के प्रतिरूप की संक्षेप में व्याख्या कीजिए।

pressure Belts :

pressure on earth is not same on all latitudes. it varies from one latitude to other this is due to temperature variation or coriolis force of earth.

So, there are 7 pressure belts on earth.



1. equatorial low pressure belt – one
2. tropical High pressure belts – two
3. Subtropical low pressure belts – two
4. Polar High pressure belts – two

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explanation of 7 pressure belts:

(1) Equatorial low pressure belt:

equator receives highest insolation thus it is warm places. this leads to warm air to rise thus creates low pressure

(2) Tropical High pressure belt:

when warm air of equatorial region reaches troposphere, it starts dispersing when this dispersed air reaches 30° N,S latitude, due to coriolis force it starts subsiding, thus tropical High pressure belt.

(3) polar High pressure:

poles are coldest place so air starts subsiding and goes from here to all nearby places. thus High pressure belt

(4) temperate low pressure: air from poles and tropics come here and starts uplifting thus low pressure (due to coriolis force)

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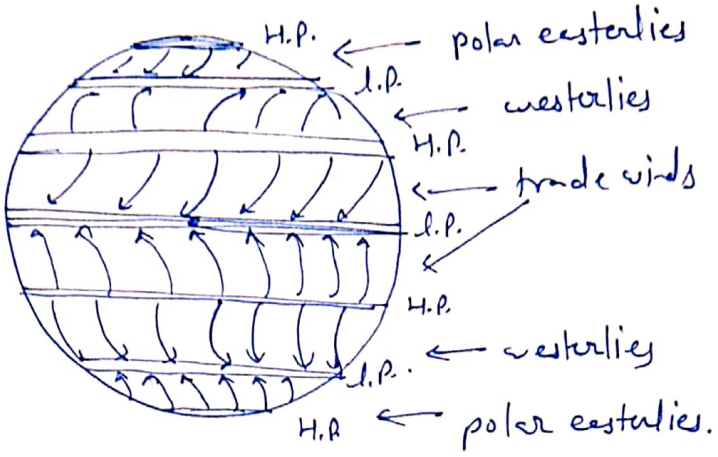
General Circulation patterns



→ air goes from High pressure to low pressure because of pressure gradient force

→ air deflects to its right in Northern Hemisphere and to its left in Southern Hemisphere due to coriolis force

→ thus temperature induced (thermal induced) and dynamic (mechanically induced) forced, Hadaly, polar cells are formed.

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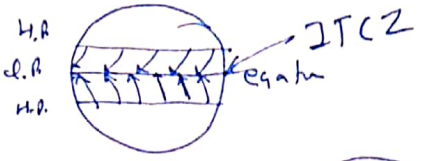
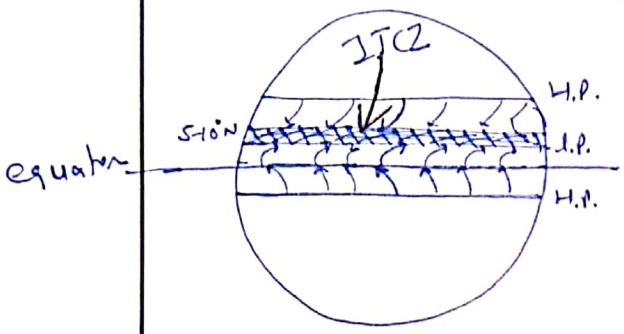
9. What is inter-tropical convergence zone? How does it influence the Indian monsoon?

अंतः-उष्णकटिबंधीय अभिसरण क्षेत्र क्या है? यह भारतीय मानसून को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है?

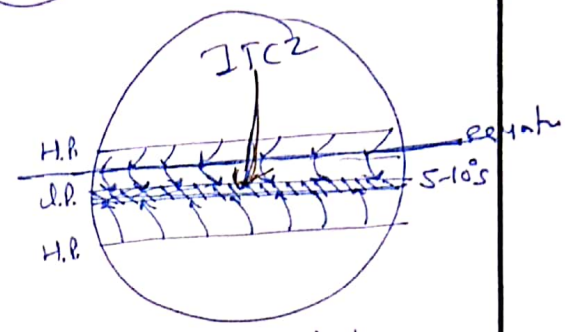
Inter tropical Convergence zone (ITCZ):

It is the latitudinal area where trade winds (Coming from High pressure of tropics to low pressure) Converges and low pressure area is formed.





during summer



during winter

air deflects towards its right in Northern Hemisphere

air deflects towards its left in southern Hemisphere.

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ITCZ and Indian Monsoon :

Summer :

① During summer ITCZ shifts northwards Hence low pressure area is created over tibetian plateau.

② Similarly High pressure is created over ~~mega~~ madagascar.

③ So winds starts coming from High pressure (Madagascar) Indian Ocean towards Tibbetian plateau (low pressure)

④ As winds are coming from Indian Ocean it has moisture content in it.

⑤ these moisture containing south westerly winds leads to rainfall in Indian landmasses.

⑥ This is called Monsoon or **Summer Monsoon.**

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Winter:

① during winter ITCZ is formed towards south of equator

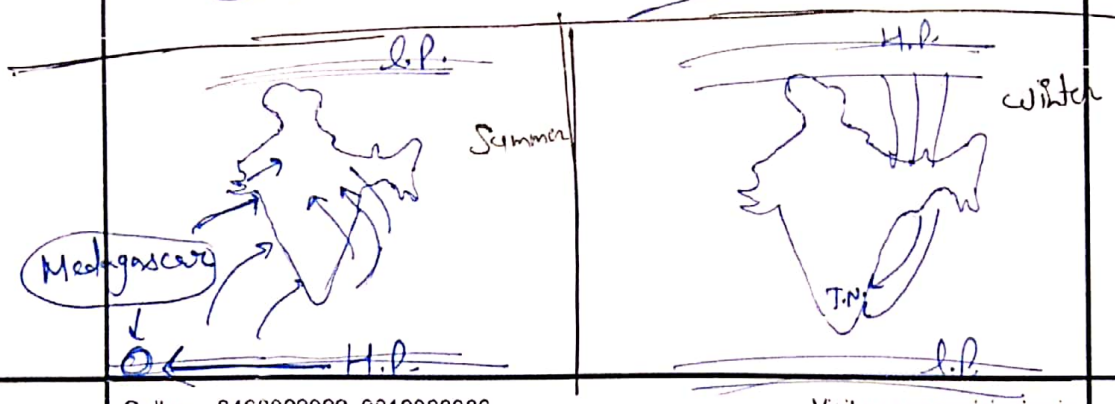
② this leads to anticyclonic conditions over Indian subcontinent and tibbetean plateau

③ thus winds starts travelling towards south (North Easterly winds)

④ As these winds are coming from continent, thus there is less or no moisture content thus there is lesser or no rain

⑤ when these winds reach Bay of Bengal Region. these winds get some moisture this leads to rainfall in Tamil Nadu

⑥ this is called North East Monsoon.



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10. What do you understand by social forestry? Highlight its socio-economic significance for India.

सामाजिक वानिकी से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत के लिए इसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Social forestry,

it is used for forestry done by society for society itself for mutual benefits.

Society takes care of forests, wild animals and try to develop relationship with nature

Socio-Economic significance,

(1) environmental protection leads to lesser natural disasters.

(2) Conservation of wild flora & fauna leads to several direct & indirect benefits like Homeopathic importance and other medicinal importance of forests and species.

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(3) Habit of environmental protection develops and which leads to well civilized place & population.

(4) environmental awareness.

(5) lesser pollution reduces occurence of climate change, reduces CO_2 emission. reduces disease burden.

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11. Giving examples, highlight the importance of location as a factor of desert formation.

उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, मरुस्थल निर्माण के एक कारक के रूप में अवस्थिति के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Desert formation

Dessert are areas where anual precipitation is less than 25 cm.

Deserts are formed due to :

(1) Continentality :

moisture containing winds.

close moisture when it reaches interior part of continents.

→ Gobi, Taklamakan, Ladakh Desert.

(2) Cold Ocean Currents :

when onshore winds.

Comes from areas of cold ocean currents it have less moisture, thus less rainfall

→ example : Atacama Desert, Namib Desert.

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(3) Offshore winds :

offshore winds lose moisture when it reaches from one shore to another shore. thus desert are found. in western side of most Continents within 20° - 30° latitudes.

example → great Sahara Desert, Sonoran Desert, Mojave Desert, Great Basin Desert.

(4) leeward side of Mountains :

Windward side of Mountains. Receive High Rainfall. But when it reaches other side it loses moisture thus lesser rainfall which leads to formation of Desert.

example → Kalahari Desert of Africa, patagonian Desert of South America

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12. What are the primary forces that initiate movement of water in oceans as currents? Also, giving examples, highlight the effects that ocean currents have on human activities.

वे कौन से प्राथमिक बल हैं जो महासागरों में जल का समुद्री धाराओं के रूप में संचलन प्रारम्भ करते हैं? साथ ही, उदाहरण देते हुए, मानवीय गतिविधियों पर महासागरीय धाराओं के प्रभावों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Ocean Currents :

Ocean currents are horizontal movement of ocean water from one place to another place.

factors responsible for movement of water in Ocean Currents :

1. Temperature Difference
2. pressure Difference
3. Salinity.
4. Coriolis force
5. Wind Direction (Monsoon in Indian Ocean)
6. Influx of River water
7. precipitation & Evaporation
8. latitudinal position of place

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water travels from Higher Temperature towards lower temperature area on surface.

water travels towards Higher salinity from lesser salinity.

wind takes water along its direction

Ocean Current & Human Activities :

① Navigation & Sea travel :

Human beings prefer travelling in Ocean current direction to save fuel & energy

② Fishing :

Convergence of warm & cold ocean currents are regions for fishing.

③ Deserts :

Offshore currents have lesser moisture contents thus less rainfall But Onshore currents are cold ocean currents

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Coast leads to less moisture content thus deserts on coast of peruvian current (Atacama desert) thus less Human settlement & lesser Human activities

(4) Coral Coasts :

Ocean Currents also affects Coral development which are sensitive to temperature.

(5) Minerals & important sea objects :

Cold current are subsurface currents which comes to areas where warm current has taken water from. thus to those areas it takes important minerals with it (peruvian coast)

(6) El Nino or Effect on Monsoons :

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13. Give a brief account of locational factors that have influenced the distribution of iron and steel industry in India. What are the challenges that this industry faces?

भारत में लौह एवं इस्पात उद्योग के वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले अवस्थिति संबंधी कारकों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। इस उद्योग को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?

Iron & Steel Industry

Locational factors :

1. Smelting of Iron requires electricity & limestone, so nearness to Coal mines is important factor
2. Market : local of International Market
3. Connectivity → for import-export is preffered coastal areas or ports
   → for local market good Rail, Road, Waterways Connectivity is required.
4. Availability of labour (Odisha, Jharkhand's Industries)
5. Iron Ore Reserves (Bokaro - Raurkela)
6. Heavy or light Engineering Industry's Demand

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Iron & Steel Industry in India

① **Nearness to Iron Ore and Coal ~~Mines~~ Reserves:**

Bokaro (Coal Reserves) & Raurkela (Iron Ore Reserve) is a developed Iron-Steel Industrial Area.

Jamshedpur → developed industrial town
- labour availability
- near to both coal & Iron ore resources. of West Bengal, odisha, Jharkhand.

② **Government Policies:**

Vishakhapatnam's Iron ore is transported to Salem (Tamil Nadu) due to political Reason. Salem has steel Industry.

③ **Heavy & light Engineering Market:**

Vishakhapattnam & Salem are in Coastal Areas. Its products ~~[illegible]~~

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demand in Tamil Nadu & Andhra pradesh's Heavy Engineering & ship Building Industry.

(4) port cities:

in west Bengal Durgapur & In South India (Vishakhapattnam) are port cities which are suitable location for import-export.

Challenges:

(1) Good Quality Iron Ore is required.

(2) Industrial Inertia: when Iron-ore or Coal reserves ends then it's very difficult to transfer/relocate industry.

(3) Capital requirement: this industry raising higher capital investment.

(4) Technology: Now a days Coal is not must for energy requirement other energy sources can be used which India is lacking

(5) Environmental pollution & Govt Policies!

(6) Skilled labour is difficulty available.

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14. Why are Himalayan regions vulnerable to landslides? What steps can be taken to check frequent landslides in the region?

हिमालयी क्षेत्र भूस्खलनों के प्रति सुभेद्य क्यों है? इस क्षेत्र में बार-बार होने वाले भूस्खलनों की रोकथाम हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Landslides in Himalayan Region:

landslide is a geographical phenomenon which leads to massive down-coming of landmasses from mountains or higher areas.

it can be both natural & human induced.

Himalayan Regions:

Himalayan Region is vulnerable to landslides due to following reason.

(1) Himalaya is tectonically unstable.

~~tecto~~ tectonic activity in Himalayan region gives force to landslides & earthquakes.

(2) steep slopes:

Himalaya is steeper

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in south (Indian side). steep slope is a reason behind frequent landslide in Indian Himalaya.

(3) Water Reservoirs & Dams :

there are many rivers in Himalayas on which Hydropower generation projects are constructed. which Contains big dams & reservoirs. This leads to landslides.

(4) Tunnels & other Infrastrure projects :

(5) Deforestation & floods in Rivers.

Steps to check frequent landslides :

(1) landslides prone area should be avoided for Human activities for this proper mapping is needed

(2) ~~proper~~ early warning system & Disster management & Awareness is Required.

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(3) Infrastructure projects should be well planned & managed.

(4) large Dams & Reservoirs should be well planned & constructed while consulting with concerns of local population.

(5) Afforestation is needed and Conservation of local ecology.

(6) proper management of River Basin so that frequent floods can be stopped

(7) proper planning of Human settlements.

(8) Though landslides are also by natural reasons but its impact can be mitigated by awareness and reducing Human activities which causes these landslides.

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15. Highlight the significance of corals in marine ecosystem. Also, throw a light on the phenomena of coral bleaching.

समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में प्रवालों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, प्रवाल विरंजन की परिघटना पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Corals

Corals are calcium containing skeleton of secreted living organisms called polyps. these living organisms live in simbiotic relationship with zooxanthalae which give it colors.

Significance of Corals in Marine Ecosystems :

(1) pollution check : Corals are sensitive to pollution. when pollution level rises coral bleaching happens. This phenomenanon indicates rising pollution level

(2) Global warming or climate change checks

extremen cold & hold temp are unfavourable for corals.

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So death of corals or coral bleaching indicates climate change

(3) Tourism :

Corals are very colourful and attracts tourists.

(4) Sea food :

Corals provides foods and are also itself source of foods. which has high nutrition content.

(5) Barrier Reef & Islands :

Calcium containing skeletons after coral bleaching helps in formation of Islands (eg. lakshadweep Island)

Coral Bleaching :

Corals survivals demands :

(1) mild temperature (neither too cold nor too hot)

(2) lesser pollution

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(3) Continental shelf area
(4) Sunlight for food production or ~~chemi~~ zooxanthalae for simbiosis.
(5) less turbidity

⇒ when temperature rises or pollution level changes (due to effluents carried by rivers) or turbidity level changes this simbiotic relationship between coral pollyps and zooxanthalae breaks and it leads to bleaching of corals.

Colour of corals is due to zooxanthalae. when zooxanthalae leaves corals or coral pollyp itself dies this leads to colourless structure.

This Glourlessness is called

Coral Bleaching

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16. Giving an account of various soil forming factors, explain the process of pedogenesis.

मृदा का निर्माण करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों का विवरण देते हुए, मृदाजनन (मृदा निर्माण) की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Soil forming factors & pedogenesis.

Soil formation is not a sudden process. It takes many years for soil to develop and take it's form. factors for soil formation are -

(1) Weathering:
it is initial process for formation of soil

(2) Erosion: weathered soil is taken to places by soil, wind, ice etc.

(3) Humus or organic content:
it is the factor which decides how important the soil is.

(4) Rock Nature:
Rock from which weathered particles are carried defines the

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Chemical composition of soil.

Pedogenesis:

(i) Initially weathering happens

(ii) weathered rock is carried by water or wind to different places

(iii) these rock particles are further eroded into small small particles

(iv) tree leaves, animals etc are buried in these areas leads to organic content enrichment or humans formation.

(v) Rain in this area leads to decompositions of dead animals, leaves, trees, plants.

(vi) this process continues for many years and finally soil is formed

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18. Explain the different methods of mining. Highlight the factors affecting mining activity in India. Also, discuss the concerns associated with mining activity.

खनन की विभिन्न पद्धतियों की व्याख्या कीजिए। भारत में खनन गतिविधियों को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, खनन गतिविधियों से सम्बद्ध चिंताओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Factors affecting mining activity in India:

① Lack of technology:

technological backwardness is sole reason that shale gas extraction, thorium mining is not performed in India. In these resources India has good reserves

② Environmental Activism:

Environmental Concerns and civil society, NGOs had made many mining operations to halt.

③ Lack of Capital:

Some mining activities requires capital investment and due to

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fear of govt and environmental activities investors hesitate to invest in mining operations

(4) govt policies & environmental clearances

due to unfavourable policies it is sometimes not viable to invest in mining operations.

⟹ several loans has turned into NPAs due to these unfavourable policies

(5) No cooperation in govt departments

Sometimes clearance for single mining operation requires clearance from more than one departments which leads to Red tapism & unnecessary hinderance

⟹ Coal & Coal Bed Methance comes under two different Ministries while reserves are in same areas for both.

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Concerns Associated :

① landslides, Earthquakes :
Mining beyond limits leads to natural disasters and in Natural gas Reserves fires happens frequently

② loss to environment :
Mining Area is badly destroyed by contractors

③ Rights of Tribals and local people
Mining affects livelihood and general rights of local people and it gives them polluted and hostile environment.

④ Minerals in earth are not infinite :
so unnecessary mining for making profit leads to loss to future generation

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19. Bringing out evidences in support of continental drift theory, highlight the forces behind it.

महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन के सिद्धांत के समर्थन में साक्ष्यों को उद्धृत करते हुए, इसके लिए उत्तरदायी बलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Continental Drift Theory:

Alfred Wegner gave this theory to explain present position of major landmasses or continents and oceans.

Evidences in support:

1. Apparent affinity of major landmasses
   - → North America fits in Europe and South America fits in Gulf of Guinea of Africa
   - → India, Madagaskar, Australia fits with African Continent
2. Botanical Evidences along boundaries of Continents
3. Geological evidences in some Continents.
4. Placer Deposits

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↳ Gold and Diamonds mining in Africa and Australia

(5) Tillite Deposits

↳ Rocks of same periods and glacial deposits are found on some tropical areas which are not nearby places.

Forces Behind It :

(1) Forces Responsible for ~~Eastward~~ movement of Continents :

Tidal force of Sun & Moon,
Coriollis force of Earth

(2) Forces Responsible for ~~poleward~~ (Equatorward) movement :

pole fleeing force
Tidal force.

→ This theory was not able to explain many other geological phenomena like

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Earthquakes, volcanoes, mountains etc. and it ~~has some~~ was not able to explain Oceanic Relief features But It was helpful in explanation of other theories like Plate tectonics theory, Convectional Current theory which are widely accepted today.

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